## NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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# AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THIRTY-POURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. PARISIAN VARIETIES, JULIUS CESAR, at S.F. M. Lawrence Barrett. VARIETY, at S P. M TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE. KIT, at S P. M. Matines at 2 P. M. P. S. Chanfrau VAUDEVILLE, at 8 P. M. Minnie Palmer. WALLACK'S THEATRE.

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, at S P. M. Lester Wallack. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matines at 2 P. M. DER FRAUENADOKAT, at SP. M. VARIETY, at SP. M. PAGEE THEATRE. FEARS, IDLE TEARS, at 8 P. M. H. J. Montague FERREOL, at S.P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr. BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Fowe VON BULOW RECITAL, at 8 P. M. Mark Twain's Lec-VARIETY, at 8 P. M. THE WONDER LAND, at 8 P. M. PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.

### TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS .- For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY. - The stock market was heavy and unsuggestive. Several of the fancies showed a sharp decline. Gold ppened and closed at 113 7-8. Money was supplied at 3 and 4 per cent. Government and railway bonds were quiet.

BAGDAD, the city of the good Haroun-al-Reschid, is in the hands of the plague again, and it is to be hoped that a strict quarantine will be maintained. In 1831 the old historic city suffered terribly from the plague, and six years ago it was visited by a famine.

ORNTENNIAL CANDIDATES .- Grant and Conkling can together name the winning candidate at Cincinnati. But, in view of the hourly developments from Washington, will had known that Cooke was running a house it be worth while for them to take that trouble?

CUSTER'S EVIDENCE SHOWS how deeply corruntion had penetrated the army circles in the West. It is a sad commentary upon the administration to find a gallant officer paying to the head of his department only the respect "provided in the articles of war."

DON CARLOS-THE OUTLOOK FOR SPAIN. In another part of the HERALD we publish an interview held with Don Carlos after his arrival in London, in which the defeated Pretender to the Spanish throne tells us not merely how he regards the struggle just ended, but under what circumstances he expects the battle to be renewed.

CENTENNIAL CANDIDATES. - Our democratic centennial list begins to assume new value in the presence of these new developments from Washington. It may be the winning list after all. The democrats can fight to win or to lose. Bayard, Tilden or Thurman is a candidate to win. The candidates to lose, like the subscribers of the HEBALD, "are too numerous to mention."

ATROCITIES like that of Bremerhaven are not easily forgotten. The German officials have published another report upon the dynamite explosion which deals almost exclusively with the personal history of Thomassen, or Thomas. They are convinced that his real name was Alexander Keith, and that he was a native of Nova Scotia. His name would indicate a Scotch origin, but it may be truly said that there was nothing Caledonian in his crime.

THE TRUCE IN HERZEGOVINA will not, we think, lead to pacification. Turkey shows her old impracticable temper in dealing with the question, and when her financial shakiness is also considered we can guess that the Powers will weary of propping up a proud but rotten despotism. The changed position of Russia will powerfully affect the sourse of the struggle. She, at least, has no interest in seeing the trouble end in diplomatic smoke.

emphatic in his opposition to the taxation of church property, which has been proposed by certain ungodly Assemblymen. General Dix goes into ecclesiastical history and rakes the Old World for examples to confound these ungodly Assemblymen, and while his letter has a certain scholarly flavor and antiquarian interest worthy of the translator of the "Dies Ira" we should be glad to hear what plain spoken Mr. Moody has to say about the matter. What good can he be expected to effect if Christianity is saddled with taxation? it for himself and a squad of worthless re-Let Mr. Moody speak. He has a trumpet lations and friends and cronies. Of course

The Navy Department Exposures-The Cause of the Evil and the Remedy.

We question if the explanation given by Mr. Secretary Robeson of the causes which led to his using of the credit of the United States government to restore life to the moribund house of Jay Cooke & Co. will be satisfactory even to those strenuous friends of the administration who see nothing that is not admirable in the ways of Grant and Grantism. There are marked variations between the narrative with which Mr. Robeson has favored the committee of the House and the despatches which we printed the other day. These despatches have dates and names, and they show that the memory of the Secretary is not always to be trusted. Thus, Mr. Robeson fixes the date when he sent the million and a half in October, 1873, when the time for the payment of our naval accounts became due. He says, also, that it was necessary to send these drafts to protect a house "which was then carrying on large and important financial transactions" in the interest of the government, and that he has not sent any money to the house in London since the house in New York was declared bankrupt. Now, Mr. Robeson's own despatches show a different state of things. They show that two days before Jay Cooke failed-on September 16, 1873-or a month before October, when these naval payments became due, Mr. Robeson telegraphed an order from his home at Long Branch to the Treasury to send Cooke a million of dollars. The Treasury, under the cautious management of Mr. Boutwell, who, whatever his faults as Secretary of the Treasury, was never disposed to invest the public treasure in private concerns, declined to send the money. Mr. Boutwell heard of the failure of Cooke and arrived at his own conclusions as to the safety of any million of dollars that might be sent to the London branch of the firm. But Cattell happened to be in London-Cattell, the friend and familiar of Robeson-and he began telegraphing about public opinion showing "confidence" in the dead house, and hoping that the government would not "crush" it. The effect of these moving despatches upon the tender heart of Robeson was such that he went to the President and induced him to remove the scruples of Boutwell and order the million and a half to London. The money was sent, and Mr. Robeson parades among his "collateral securities" some "forty-five thousand dollars of bonds of the St. Joe and Denver Railroad Company."

Mr. Robeson does not explain why he took the agency of our government from the mighty house of Barings, which had been our agent for nearly sixty years, and which would have been of more use in strengthening the credit of the nation than a million of Cookes. No explanation is given of this transaction. All the world knows that the reason was that Cooke, like Clews, had become a crony of the President; that he had become "loyal" to the cause, and that he did not hesitate to "bleed" freely when the election was impending. In other words, so debased had our politics become that the financial agency of the government was treated like a trade-post out at Fort Sill and was made to "come down" with every election. Now, the President's friends may say that it was an error of judgment (for Presidents are not infallible), to regard the houses of Clews and Cooke as solvent as those of Barings. We have had to excuse so many things that the President has done that we may as well add this to the list. We suppose if Grant in London without capital, simply on "cheek," if he had known that Clews would fail in a little while and not leave more than enough to pay his bankruptcy fees, he would not have changed the agencies. But this excuse will not hold good in the matter of the million and a half sers by his order and in spite of the opposition of his careful Secretary of the Treasury to Cooke's London machine. He knew Cooke had failed. He must have known that it was not in the power of the government to restore life to a house that had once failed in London. The confession of failure was financial death. It was his first duty to protect the government.

It was not his business to ask whether his action would or would not "crush" a house that had already fallen. The more we look into the transaction the more reckless and shameful it appears. First, Cooke was appointed in place of Baring; then, when he failed, a million and a half of good money was sent to keep him on his English legs. Of course he stood as long as the million and a half lasted; but he fell there as he had fallen here, and as his fall everywhere was inevitable after he had closed the doors of his Philadelphia bank.

Is is not for us to instruct the committee of the House as to their duty in this matter. We sincerely trust it may not be made a party question. Let the representatives of the nation deal with Robeson as with Belknap-not as an offender against the party, but as an offender against the country. The republicans will make an irretrievable blunder if they attempt, even by indirection, to screen these Cabinet officers from the consequences of their villany. For villany it is, however we may look at it. The time has come for the republicans to throw over every semblance of sympathy for the Delanos, the Robesons and Belknaps. In doing so they must see-what we have shown over and over again in these columns—that the root of the evil lies in the two-term principle in our constitution. So long as the door is left open to a second and a third term, so long as we give the President the powers of a king Ex-Governon Drx, as will be seen by his and surround him with a degraded Senate letter in another part of the Herald, is very only too willing to record his decrees so its members have their share of the spoils, so long we shall have the sad developments which now distress the country. Here lies the root of the evil-the germ of all this dreary growth of corruption and dishonor which now overspread the land. We elect a man like Grant to the Presidency, a man of ordinary ability and narrow personal instincts, who sees the Presidency as a new commission, for which he resigned a life-long office, and who uses

to the preservation of his office and his power. Of course all the functions of the government are bent upon one pointthe perpetuation of his tenure of office. The President found that he had a Senate that would confirm a Billings and a Delano, while it rejected a Dana and a Hoar; a House that would never inquire into the stories of crime in the Indian country so long as Congressmen's brothers were kept in post stores; a Cabinet that would rather send a million to London than see a good fellow "crushed;" eloquent editors and orators like George William Curtis who continued to support him in spite of it all; and why not think of a third term-why not even demand it at the hands of a party which he had gorged with plunder, and which naturally he wished to keep in power so long as he could have a share for himself, his family and friends? Here is the root of the whole evil, and we marvel that the democrats and independent republicans of the House do not take the question up and go before the country on the issue. As it now stands, with every day bringing forth a new corruption, with extravagance, crime and maladministration in every branch of the State, there is no reason why the democrats should not carry the country. They should make their campaign upon the need of reform, civil service, one term as the panacea for corrupt appointments, the lessening of the powers of the President and the Senate, decentralization and a frank recognition of the political equality of white and black in the South. This race question in the South, this financial question in the West, are the two monsters which stand in the path of democratic success. Thus far we have not seen the democrats wise enough in Congress to deal with them as monsters whose toleration will bring defeat and shame. Now is the time for the democractic party to rise to the level of its opportunity. Let it begin its campaign by declaring in favor of one term of six years and no re-election. This is the cardinal point of victory, and we marvel that men like Bayard and Thurman do not seize upon it, and, in thus leading the party to victory, become themselves its victorious chieftains.

#### Our Albany Correspondence.

Some one in Albany has a notion that it would be safer for the mercenary spirits of the Legislature if the Herald correspondent were excluded from the enjoyment of the privileges that the House accords to correspondents generally; therefore he wants the House to exclude our correspondent accordingly, or he wants to have a motion made to that effect. Although he is a member of the House he does not care, apparently, to make the motion himself, but wishes to have it made by another. This is in consequence, we suppose, of his natural modesty. But we do not see why the member should have any trouble to get his measure under way, since the usual course of legislation is open to him. Let him put it into the hands of any skilled member of the lobby and it will go through smoothly and swiftly-as that is the regular channel-the common hopper of the lawmaking mill. He must, of course, put up some money at the same time. It is, we suppose, understood that the sum put up on such occasions must bear some relation to the importance and value of the idea behind the measure to be acted on; but this need not distress him, for any member of the lobby would consider fifteen dollars an ample accompaniment for any idea that has originated with any member of the present Assembly. It appears that the wrath excited against us is due to our observations on the course of the Committee on Railroads with regard to the "No Seat No Fare" bill. It is thought that as members are not free to sell their votes to railroad companies or other purchasers while there is a Herald correspondent handy, without the fact becoming generally known, they must either give up the traffic or get rid of the correspondent. They reason naturally, but not deeply, if they suppose their schemes will remain unknown with a correspondent excluded. In short, it is a very extravagant fancy on their part to suppose that the privileges they extend are of any value to a newspaper. The news can be obtained without their aid. The privilege of sitting in their company on the floor or anywhere else is not, journalistically, worth a row of pins. A correspondent excluded entirely from the chamber might even tell the news in the shape of a prophecy by consulting the only influential persons at Albany, the third house, or, as better known, the lobby. The present paltry privilege of sitting among the marionettes has no newspaper value beside the privilege of a seat among the men who pull the strings that make the puppets dance on the floor." Then would our correspondent be able to furnish the public, not with the bare fact that such a committee sold out such a bill on a given day, but he would get the price paid for each particular vote, and we would publish the Legislative account current, with the sums given and the names of the recipients. If the Assemblymen doubt this let them expel our corre-

CENTENNIAL CANDIDATES. - With the star in the East, which is Blaine, and the star in the West, which is Morton, the republican party should be prompt in making their combinations, or we may have a candidate whose nomination will serve some other interests than those of the nation. The way to win is for Conkling and Grant to unite, and give the party a star from the North or from the South who would point the way to triumph. Thinking of Bristow, how would the Southern cross do in this centennial year as a constellation of victory-the sign of conquest?

HARLEM FLATS. - The approach of the summer weather makes it highly desirable for the sake of the city's health that something should be done before the hot season to prevent the pestilential Harlem Flats, on which the late Disbecker's claim to garbage immortality will rest, from becoming a huge generator of disease. The propositions made by the Board of Health to lessen the chances of pestilence should be listened to by the proper authorities. Elsewhere will be found a report of an inspection of this miasmatic swamp by Professor Chandler all the resources of his nature are devoted and Dr. Day.

General Schenck.

This gentleman does not appear to advantage even in the light of his own testimony. He must have felt that he was hard pushed when he assumed, in answering certain questions of the committee, that he is still the American Minister to England absent on leave. He expressed other opinions equally extraordinary; but let us first consider this. Before he left London he received a cable from Secretary Fish informing him that his resignation was accepted by the President. He knew at the time of his departure that he would never return in his official capacity, and yet he coolly tells the committee that he still considers himself as Minister to England absent on leave. He would not have made an answer so contrary to fact and common sense if he had not found himself badly cornered. He had been compelled to testify that he left without taking leave of the Queen or even calling on Lord Derby. When further asked why he neglected the usual formalities observed by a retiring Minister it would have been awkward to confess the true reason, and he was driven to take refuge in the fiction that he left on a permission of temporary absence. It was only under shelter of this fiction that he was able to get out of England at all. A writ was actually served on him when he was on the point of departure, and he evaded it by pleading his diplomatic privilege. The only excuse he could make to the committee for not taking leave of the Queen was that he expected his absence to be temporary, implying that the acceptance of his resignation did not vacate his office. It is perhaps a logical consequence of that assumption that General Schenck is still in office; but he is in a pitiable predicament when he tries to conceal his flight from English justice under so thin

and ridiculous a pretence. Another of General Schenck's assumptions, contrary to common sense, is the opinion he expressed to the committee that the head of an embassy has a perfect right to invest his money in any business enterprise. This position is necessary to his defence, but a Minister is unfortunate when his conduct has been such as to force him to stand upon this untenable ground. Why has the public sentiment of both continents been so shocked by the Emma mine transaction if General Schenck's connection with it

was legitimate? It is as difficult to believe that he did not know Park was attempting to make use of him to promote a speculation as it is to believe that General Schenck now American Minister on leave of absence. It was a plain attempt to deceive the English public and inveigle capitalists to buy Emma mine stock on false pretences. Park knew, and Schenck, who is not an idiot, must have known equally well, that the purchase of Emma stock by the American Minister would be regarded as a proof of its value-a perfectly just conclusion if the Schenck transaction had been in reality what it appeared to be on its face. If Schenck had invested his own money, at his own risk, in the same way that English capitalists were asked to risk theirs, his conduct would have been merely imprudent, but not criminally culpable. The damaging charge against him is that he permitted himself to be used as decoy duck under false pretences. Who would have touched the Emma mine stock if the whole truth of General Schenck's connection with it had been known? If, when Park's emissaries were bruiting the fact that the American Minister had purchased five hundred shares of the stock, the same emissaries had told the further fact that Park lent him the money for the purchase; that Park had made a written agreement guaranteeing Schenck two per cent a month on the investment, and had offered to take back the stock at par whenever Schenck might desire to return it-if these concealed features of the transaction had been made public, the Emma mine would have been discredited at once. A carefully planned deception was practised on the English public, to which General Schenck was a party. He knew that a false interpretation was put upon his purchase; he consented by silence and concealment to let it be supposed that he had taken all the risks of ordinary purchasers, when, in fact, he had taken no risk at all, and was paid a heavy bonus for assisting to bull the stock. Had it been known how he came by his shares the speculation would have fallen flat, and it is impossible to resist the belief that he was the conscious and consenting agent of a deception.

# Impeachment of Belknap.

The formal articles of impeachment were reported to the House yesterday, and the case will now speedily go to the Senate in such a form as to require it to organize as a court for the trial of the charges. The House will elect seven managers, and as soon as the court of impeachment is organized the accused will be cited to appear and make answer. It is not probable that he will appear in person, but only by counsel. A reasonable time will be allowed for the preparation of a reply, which will develop the line of defence. The facts against Belknap are so strong and incontestable that it is probable the answer of his counsel will merely deny that an impeachment can lie against an officer after he has resigned and his resignation been accepted. If this plea should be ruled out Belknap has no defence and might as well plead guilty. It is for the interest of the republican party to make the trial as brief as possible, and Belknap will probably be persuaded to make no further defence if his counsel are overruled on the point of jurisdiction. The republican leaders do not wish the public mind to be occupied for any length of time by a subject which brings so much disgrace upon their party, and as Belknap has really no defence if the Senate decides that it has power to try him he may be persuaded to retain his few remaining friends by complying with their wishes and

CENTENNIAL CANDIDATES.—The democratic party is in some such position as our army during the war, when Stanton and Lincoln were feeling around for a victorious general. They tried McClellan, Burnside, Halleck, Pope, Hooker, and in time struck Grant. The democrats are feeling around. They have felt Pendleton, who has failed. They cipline.

have felt Hendricks, and he has too much of | The Lynde Brook Reservoir Disaster. the rag about him. They have tried howling old Bill Allen, of Ohio, and he has frightened them off. This Congress will finish half a dozen more, including the idiot brigade, headed by Morrison and Clymer, and the rebel brigade, headed by Hill. Probably when the time comes for the army to move the leader may be found. It may be Bayard, or Tilden, or Thurman. We are vain enough to hope he may be on our centennial list.

Breach of Trust as a Crime. Every year or so, just as we are about to have an election, the court reports abound in "charges" to the Grand Jury about crime and its prevalence. Some poor ham stealer, whose family is probably starying, is hauled up and sent to prison for twenty years, and the reporters shout "Glory to the just judge, the terror of the evil doer." But when we have a crime compared with which the stealing of a ham is a trivial offence nothing is said. When a trustee who has in his keeping the estates of widows and children-estates left by some confiding friend-goes down into Wall street and puts the money into some wild-cat stocks or invests it in Southern bonds or in mining shares, and the estate goes to the bad, nothing is said or done. The trustee was a "good fellow." He prayed diligently. He was one of Brother Moody's shining lights. He had "something wrong" with his mind; he was "overworked. He made a mistake. He thought the stocks would rise, which they didn't, or that the democratic Legislatures of North Carolina and Georgia would pay their bonds, which they never meant to do, and don't; or that the miners would find gold in the mine, which they didn't, because there was no gold there and never had been. So the matter is smoothed over as a "mistortune," and to be 'regretted:" but not to be mentioned, especially in the papers, because it might wound the "susceptibilities" of the false trustee and his friends.

So we never hear of the false trustee standing in the dock and hearing stern Justice visit upon him all the maledictions of the law. No, no, indeed! It would not be pleasant and would annoy society. Therefore, although there are instances without number of trustees who have proved false to their trust, who ever hears of them? When a lawyer in this city, a member of the Bar Association, and a reformer at the time when "reform" was a paying trade in local politics, became a defaulter and a false trustee he was not even indicted. The Supreme Court would not strike his name from the roll of attorneys. His crimes have been forgotten and condoned by the profession which he dishonored. If this man had stolen a ham to feed his starving children he would have been sent to State Prison for twenty years. If William C. Barrett had walked off with a loaf of bread he would have gone to Sing Sing with the admonitions of indignant Justice ringing in his ears. But the one is not even deprived of his seat among honorable attorneys, and the other is the

subject of special prayer. All this time, while society, the clubs and the great legal profession are diligently employed in screening the "good fellows" from the consequences of their crimes, what of the poor people whose property has "gone where the woodbine twineth?" We do not hear that the members of the Bar Association propose to raise a subscription to reimburse the unfortunate clients of their founder, and if the pious brethren of Mr. Barrett have been raising any collections for the relief of his wards it has not come to our knowledge. No, nothing of this kind is done, nor does any one think of doing anything. The false trustee is protected by every agency of social and professional friendship. The widow and orphan whose estate he has squandered may go beg. Now we protest that the law which sends the ham stealer to Sing Sing and has no terror for the false trustee, the swindling director of savings banks, and that large class of professional scamps, generally, who look to society and friendship to protect them, is entirely unsuited a civilized, law-abiding community. We must make breach of trust a crime. We must punish it severely. We must accept no apology like what we hear every hour almost in discussing the cases of these recent defaulters. There is no office more easily executed than that of a trustee. We have securities of the best character in which to invest trust funds. The law should make it a crime for a trustee to use any other. Let the securities be government bonds, trust companies approved by the State laws, and mortgages on real estate so graded as to allow for depression in business and the fall that is sometimes seen in that generally prime security. We must go into this whole business of trusts with two purposes-first, to so arrange our laws that any breach of trust, where it affects the management of the estates of widows and children. shall be a felony, to be punished as we punish forgery; and second, to deal with the offender against this law, in personal and social life, as a criminal of the most despicable grade, a robber of the helpless, the orphan and the poor.

BELENAP'S ANACONDA. - Our special correspondent who writes from Bismarck, Dakota, justly compares the systems by which Indians and soldiers were regularly plundered to two monstrous anacondas with their heads in Washington and their tails reaching beyond the banks of the Missouri. The revelations which are made in his letter form another startling chapter in the disgraceful chicanery practised by men in the highest official position in betrayal of their sacred trusts. The names of Belknap, of Orville Grant, of politicians and plunderers of all grades appear in it, and we would especially call attention to the new light thrown upon the transactions of the Campbell brothers, who were coming down on the post-traderships like locusts. The dirty work done by Hedrich, of Iowa, one of Belknap's nefarious assistants, is further illustrated.

IT LOOKS LIKE A GLEAM of light upon the dark ways of the War Office to hear of Sherman coming back to Washington and assuming command of the Adjutant General's Office. Secretary Taft will do wisely if he gives Old Tecumseh as much swing as possible in dealing with the army and its dis-

ing a volume of water measuring over six hundred millions of gallons presents an appalling prospect for the residents of the valley overhung by this aqueous mass. Fortunately the radical defects in the construction of the dam were well known in the vicinity, and ample time has been afforded for the inhabitants of the Lynde Brook vallev and the threatened parts of Worcester to retire with their goods and chattels beyond the area of danger. It appears that, although the dam which was to sustain the immense body of water in the reservoir was built of ample size and of excellent material, the foundation on which it rested was a gravel bed, through which numerous springs percolated and created anxieties regarding the stability of the work from the date of its completion. The outlet of the water supply to the city of Worcester was through large iron pipes laid in an arched gallery of masonry, the side walls of which were also resting on the gravel bed. It was intended originally to build an invert to this gallery, so as to give it a waterproof bottom or floor; but even this precaution was neglected, although considering the presence of the substratum of gravel it would not help the dam in any degree. The truth is that from the beginning of the work on the dam a leak has been observed beneath it, which, of course, enlarged as the reservoir was filled and the pressure increased on the bottom. The smallest fissure became a large outlet when a powerful stream, under a pressure of 1,875 pounds per square foot of bottom surface of the reservoir, was forced through it. It is almost impossible to criticise a work which presents such gross errors of construction as this Lynde Brook dam. Indeed, it is surprising that it withstood the water pressure

so long, a fact which speaks well for the

solidity of its mass. Had the site of the

embankment been excavated down to the

rocky substratum and the dam then built

up with the care that should have been ex-

ercised in this, a most difficult engineering

operation, the work would have cost a large

sum, but it would have been a safe and sub-

stantial barrier to the water. The latest

despatches from Worcester, although an-

nouncing the destruction of the dam bodily.

do not impress us with the idea that it has

given way en masse. It is probable that an

immense fissure has been cut through it,

and, as the water behind lowers in level, the

danger will decrease.

Shakespeare.

The bursting of an embankment sustain-

CENTENNIAL CANDIDATES.—We suppose we must do Pennsylvania the honor of adding a name to the centennial list of candidates for the republican nomination. Governor Hartranft is nominated as Asa Packer was a few years since by the democrats, as a compliment to a State favorite, that may result in his appointment to some Cabinet office under a new republican administration. The Centennial Governor of the Centennial State, if he is wise, can have a good deal to say at Cincinnati.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Canadian turkeys are shipped to England. The South talks a great deal about getting railroads. Hallam Tennyson, son of the poet, is lecturing on

The English people cannot be impressed that the Queen should be Empressed. one Harff lives in St. Louis. He and his wife are

Harff and Harff-two Harffs. A veteran Milwaukee ice dealer says that the comine

summer will be the hottest since 1855. The Boston Fost wants to know what sort of an animal the father of a mule is. Look in the mirror

and sec. The Richmond Enquirer says :- "Where can we get the best and cheapest cigars? That's the Key-West

The London Entomological Society boasts of a fancy new moth from Madagascar. No other moth can he

a candle to it. The correspondent in India of the Illustrated News writes to his paper :- "I want to see no more fireworks

on this side the grave!" Morton is played out in Indiana, and the republicant are in favor of Bristow. The democrats of that State are strongly in favor of Judge David Davis, of Illinois Sir Robert Abereromby, F. J. Walker, son of Sir James Walker, and Mrs. Morgan, one of President

The London Sporting Times offers a reward of five shillings to the man who will send the worst joke and when it is awarded claim it. There is a chance for

Harrison's White House family, are at Jacksonville.

A stramer from Asia last week brought 1 017 China. men into the United States, and this event occasions the great anti-Chinese meeting in San Francisco ou

Saturday night. Mr. William Astor has purchased property for a winter residence at Jacksonville, Fla. has given a present to the hospital, \$5,000 to the Epis

copal church, and \$2,000 in small donations, birth. The difference between a titled birth and one of the other kind is that in the latter a man puts his right slipper on his left foot and puts on his wife's beaded

basque when he runs for the doctor. In case Mr. Curtis goes over to the democratic party, ernor be if it were "Morrissey and Curtis?" Mr. Morrissey would have the support of the Clipper and Mr. Curtis that of the Bazar; and nothing could bear

such a combination. The Kanson City Times gives the Denver Tribune credit for a joke which appeared in the St. Louis Globe, which stole it from the Chicago Tribune, which took it from the Buffalo Express, which found it in the Boston Transcript, which hooked it from the editorial columns

of the New York Sun, where it originally appeared. The Danbury News says that when you can't find match in the safe, you can be sure that there are at least two rusty screws, a corroded pen and four tacks in there. The number of tacks may occasionally vary, but it is believed that the other figures are in

partially correct. Rufus King, probably the most distinguished and learned man ever connected with the Milwaukee press, is an invalid, living with a married daughter at Elizabeen Adjutant General of New York, was Minister to Rome and served as a brigadier general in the army,

The Utica Herald, the Hon. Ellis H Roberts' paper, insists that a cow should not be kept standing two or three hours, but should be milked regularly. We are secret of journalism before. Very few well regulated newspapers permit their cows to wait more than ar

Dr. Von Bulow is a man who keeps good time; but when he used to stand in an open lot at one end of a breadth of rag carpet he never could, give the shake at the same instant with the hired girl. He used to raise his arms half way, then she gave a shake, the carpet went out of his hands, and, pressing his throbbing brow, he said, "Now, ain't that a - of an an

In three months ending December 1, 1875, the exports of British Columbia exceeded those of the last quarter of 1874 by \$25,890. There was a decrease in very commodity except gold, but in gold bars and dust there was a great increase: Coal, canned salmon, lumber, furs, hides, wool, hops and cranberries make up the list of principal exports, which, for the last quarter of 1575, footed up \$935,400.